disorder south of the Great Wall and the comparative peace in Manchuria before 1931. Particularly did the immigration increase after 1924, mounting in 1926 to not far from a million, Of this a larger proportion than in earlier years seems to have been made up of permanent settlers. The changing character of the settlement is evidenced further by what appears to have been an increasing proportion of women and children in the immigration. Immediately before 1931 the movement to Manchuria, moreover, was stimulated by Chinese officials. In parts of Manchuria settlers were offered free lands. Chinese Government railways gave them reduced rates, and at least one Governor of Shantung encouraged his people to go. Both the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Japanese lines gave reduced fares to Chinese immigrants. Numbers migrated north of the Amur and east of the Ussuri and hence constituted a factor in the population of the eastern part of Siberia. The rate of migration into Manchuria and the regions north of it slowed down somewhat immediately after September, 1931, but later seems again to have increased.

The Chinese have settled Formosa. At the outset of the Ch'ing dynasty that island appears to have had comparatively few of them. However, Formosa became a haven for many partisans of the Ming and for a time was controlled by Koxinga. After annexation by the Manchus it remained part of the Empire until, in 1895, it was ceded to Japan. It was peopled largely from Kwangtung and Fukien and the movement to its shores continued even after the Japanese occupation. Today the bulk of the population is of Chinese stock, either pure or mixed with

other elements.

There have been a few thousand Chinese in Japan and Korea, chiefly merchants and skilled workmen.

A fairly extensive migration has moved towards the lands immediately to the south of China. Indeed, the Chinese have here won an economic empire, even though the political control remains in other hands. Most of the emigrants have found occupation as merchants or skilled laborers. They have come chiefly from Kwangtung and Fukien. A large proportion of them have not remained abroad permanently, but have thought of China as their home, and their remittances to their families